

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1835.

Pruning Orchards.

In a conversation the other day with our friend Paine Wingate, who has much experience in orcharding, he observed that much damage was annually done to the orchards in Maine by the barbarous manner in which they are too often pruned, by hacking them with an axe and leaving a mangled stub projecting above the limb. The consequence is, that the wound never heals—water gets in, the wood decays—and a cavity is made which finally destroys the branch entirely, or brings it into an unhealthy state and makes an unsightly appearance. A fine saw should always be used, and even then the bark about the stump should be pared away in a bevel form, for the friction of the saw will start the bark a little way down and unless it be cut off, the water will get in and prevent its healing so fast as it will, if the started bark should be cut off. There is also not sufficient attention paid to the thinning out the central portions or branches of the tree so as to let the sun and air in among the apples, which will otherwise be less likely to have the true flavor that arises from being thoroughly ripened by free access to the sun and air. These suggestions are well worth the consideration of orchardists. We have seen too many apparently young orchards suffering by the *scalping* and *tomahawking* which they have undergone. Great care should be taken to make as little wound as possible, while clearing away the supernumerary branches. The business of orcharding will undoubtedly hereafter be pursued not only to a greater extent than it has hitherto done, notwithstanding many have very foolishly demolished trees that have been reared with great care, anxiety and hope. There seemed to be an idea prevalent that the legitimate use of apples, was for making cider only, and when the call for that subsided, many considered them as useless incumbrances, and of course down with them. But the fact that they are more valuable for feeding cattle, sheep and swine, is beginning to be more known and more practised, and we doubt not that the apple tree will again become a favorite with those who have destroyed it.

Cold Weather.

We know not how it is with our brethren some degrees nearer the equator than we are, but for our own part, we have a 'plentiful lack' of warm weather. The ground freezes during the nights and the "Norwesters" dance around as if they were to have

dominion till dog days. There is such an immense body of snow in the forests back of us, that we shall probably "keep cool" for some time yet. Be that as it may, it's of no use to fret. Better put on your great coat and mittens, and be resigned and patient, till old Sol has conjured a few melting rains to his aid, and sent the snow into the Gulf of Mexico. He'll do it in due time, and altho' it may be some what late before the seed shall be committed to the earth, we have pretty good authority for warranting you a good harvest of something or other. As a general rule grass, wheat and potatoes, do well in what are called cold seasons, and if we have wheat enough, and grass enough, and potatoes enough, there will be no particular need of starving to death, even if Indian corn shouldn't be quite so plenty, and we should have to dispense with bannocks, and hasty pudding. Go ahead in your preparations for your spring work, for we dare say some of you are not quite ready yet, tho' you do scowl at the weather, and prophecy doleful things of the crops that are to be, or as you will have it, are not to be.

Sick Horse.

A very valuable horse, belonging to Mr. D. Longfellow of this town, was taken sick and died last week. We do not know all the circumstances respecting the case, but, as we shall often do when opportunity offers, we shall give a report of what we do know about it. The horse was five years old—in good order, and had been given about three quarts of corn per day for some time.

Being harnessed in the wagon on Saturday, it was seen that he was swollen somewhat around the hips and loins. He was driven to the village a distance of two or three miles, and taken out of the harness when he suddenly lost the use of his right hind leg. It seemed struck with a sort of paralysis or palsy. After walking him about a short time he got over it somewhat. The owner supposing that the bladder was disordered, gave him a dose of gin and resin. Soon after he laid down and appeared in a good deal of distress—he was blanketed—rubbed—and as is usually the case when a horse is down, each one prescribed his favorite remedy, & the most of them were given. There was evidently a high fever—breath quick and hot—pulse quick and hard. He was bled—but no relief—Castor oil was given freely—warm water, &c. He was somewhat swollen in different parts of his body, and there was a tumid appearance of his skin and a peculiar feeling on pressing the hand upon it as if air was passing under it—a "crackling feeling" as some of the bystanders termed it. A few discharges were produced both of faeces and water, but none of any consequence. The horse lingered until Monday night, when his agony increased—it was discovered that the bladder was distended uncommonly, and it was proposed to tap him in order to draw off the water, but before the operation was completed he died. It was thought the organ burst and the water was discharged into the cavity of the body, but as the catheter being entered through the incision by the operation, nearly a pailful was drawn off. An examination was immediately made.

The bladder was found to be inflamed, & when we saw it, was separated or torn apart, but whether done by the pressure of the water or by an accidental cut of the operator is uncertain. It was tender and could be easily torn—all the other organs appeared to be in health. One thing we noticed.—Notwithstanding the horse had not eaten any corn for nearly three days at least, and notwithstanding the doses of physic and other medicines taken, there was nearly a handful of it (the corn) still in the stomach, ground up to be sure, and soft. Query—how long does corn or meal remain in the stomach? and query again, what killed the Horse?

New Inventions.

NORRIS' IMPROVED FULLING AND WASHING MILL.—Mr. E. S. Norris, of Monmouth, has invented and secured an improvement in the mode of propelling fulling mill stocks for tanners—fullers—and also for washing machines. A crank is made with the two bends at right angles with each other. To each crank is fixed an upright sweep, at the top of the sweep is attached a double lever or knuckle joint, as it is sometimes called. One end of the lever is placed firmly against the post or end of the mill—the other end is attached to the stock which is hung by an upright support in the usual way.—The upright sweep from the crank passes through the joint of the lever. Of course the lever is bent and straightened twice during one revolution of the crank. The advantage claimed, is the pushing the stock up and back twice by one revolution of the crank instead of but once, or in other words, moving it twice as quick as when moved only by the crank, and also the increase of power produced by the strengthening of the lever exactly at the time of the greatest resistance. The improvement can be attached to many other things, such as saw mills, &c. &c.

Silk Culturist.

A very well executed and well filled quarto sheet with this title has been issued at Hartford, Conn. It is published by the Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, monthly, and devoted to the culture of Silk. We are inclined to think much good may be derived from this publication—coming as it does from the State that has taken the lead of all others in the cultivation and manufacture of this article.

Connecticut has, with a commendable liberality, held out inducements to her citizens, by the way of bounties and other legal encouragements, to embark in this business, and there can be no doubt that she will be amply rewarded by the spring that it will give to the industry of her inhabitants, and the amount of money that it will be the means of distributing among her people.

Western Farmer.

A new paper with this title has just started in Westfield, Chataque County, New York. This makes the fourth agricultural paper published in that State. If she can support them all, we are glad of it—but it is better for a few to be well patronized than for several to starve.

Our readers will be pleased with the plain matter of fact statements below; and we should be pleased to have more from the same source.—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rail Paths.

Rail Roads have been found useful means of communication, and they are gaining favor rapidly with the community. They will be established, I doubt not, far more generally over the country than is now expected by most persons. This article is headed *Rail Paths*, for I have in view rail tracks, not so massy, solid, and expensive as the rail roads usually made. These roads are made for cars very heavily loaded, and propelled by steam locomotives. Such Solid and costly structures are not needed all over the country; and lighter and cheaper roads will be sufficient; and these I shall call *rail paths*, made like the usual rail roads, but not so wide, nor so heavy, nor so expensive.

Such paths may be used by locomotives propelled by horses; and the thrashing machines, invented, if I mistake not, by citizens of this state, are just the article to be fitted to move on rail roads. Suppose that one of these machines, on proper wheels for a rail road, weighs 1200 lbs. and the horse in it weighs 800 lbs; then he could not only move himself and his locomotive but a train of cars and their loads weighing 28,000 lbs. or 14 tons. This estimate is made on the following principles, supposing the rail road is perfectly level. The traction of a horse at work is 125 lbs., or he draws strong enough to raise a weight of 125 lbs. over a pulley, and will continue to work thus six hours in a day. The traction of one pound will draw 240 lbs. on a level rail road; or a horse will draw 125 times 240 lbs., or 30,000 lbs.; and if he acts in a locomotive, weighing with himself 2,000, then he can draw a train weighing 28,000 lbs., or 14 tons of 2,000 lbs. each.

It may therefore be easily seen that a light rail road, sufficient to sustain at one point, or over a surface ten feet in length, 2,000 lbs. will be adequate for all lines, but the great routes of commerce and business.

Indeed even human strength might be usefully employed on rail paths. The strength exerted by a labouring man is calculated to equal that required to raise 3750 lbs. of water one foot high every minute for six or eight hours a day. Each minute therefore a labouring man would propel 3750 lbs. 240 feet each minute, or about 23-4 miles in a hour or he would move 1000 lbs. 900 feet in a minute, and more than ten miles in an hour. I need not say that if such would be the results of human labor on a level rail path, many laborers would gladly avail themselves of this channel of conveyance. These calculations are not theoretical, but practical and they have been made by practical men. Any man can see how easily he can move a heavy carriage on a solid, smooth and level barn floor, and then he can estimate what he might do on iron rails, that do not yield to wheels, like wood, and with cars, whose axles have not the friction of wagon wheels.

Any man, who looks over the country with an attentive eye, can see that paths might generally be found from village to village, and from country to town over a nearly level track; for does not water keep its level except as it descends, and yet find its way to the sea? Does it have to surmount hills in its course? Let the farmer then think of this, that, instead of toiling with his horse through mud, over rocks, and up and down hills, with a load of 500, 800, or 1000 lbs., he might move forward with equal ease with a load of 10 or 12 tons with the same one horse on a level rail path.

qual ease with a load of 10 or 12 tons with the same one horse on a level rail path.

It may be replied that there is no occasion for such conveyance, for farmers have not enough to transport. But a family wish to attend an academy, or sabbath meeting. The force then that moves forward a load of 240 lbs. is that which raises up one pound over a pulley; or, as easily as a person can ascend a hill 22 feet carrying two lbs. weight, he can move himself, and in addition his car of 480 lbs., a whole mile on a level rail path, or as easily as a labouring man would work half an hour, he could in the same time propel a load of 1000 lbs. five miles on a level rail road. These positions may seem startling; but they are sustained by much experiment made by those who have studied the whole subject in Europe with philosophical care and impartiality.

But it would soon be found that there is abundant reason for transportation, if the means of conveyance were cheap; for business would be greatly increased, a farmer's wood would become valuable, and he would transport loads for the mixture of soils; and the labour of men and cattle, that is now employed in transporting loads, would be employed in raising produce, or manufacturing various articles, and much of the labor of making and repairing highways would be saved.

The farmer knows that his land and all articles of produce are worth much less, and on an average full 25 per cent less because of his distance from market; but rail paths would almost annihilate distance, and it would give him the same advantages almost, as though his farm were moved within a few miles of a populous market town.

It is hoped that this subject will receive attention from those who are capable of studying the literary, religious and agricultural and commercial interests of the country. The writer has a conviction that not only may two great and distant centres of business be accommodated by rail roads, but that the system may be made to pervade our common towns, and extend its advantages even to the retired neighborhood, that is not now reached even by a good highway. Especially does the writer desire such a system of communication, as will help the labouring man, who is willing to use his limbs for the supply of his wants. He wishes to see in operation, not a system that does every thing by mechanical or chemical agents; but a system that gives to human labour its full effect. The complex being, man, is brought to his perfection by the exercise, I might say, by the exertion of his corporeal, intellectual and moral faculties.

PUBLICOLA.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair,

TO BE HELD AT WINTHROP ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY (14th and 15th) OF OCTOBER, 1835.

The Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society offer the following premiums, with the regulations recommended by the several Standing Committees, viz:

CROPS.

For the best crop of Summer Wheat, on not less than one acre of land 5,00
 " second best do. on not less than 1 acre 4,00
 " third best do. do. 3,00
 " best crop of summer or winter Rye, on not less than one acre 3,00
 " best crop of Indian corn on not less than one acre 5,00
 " second best do do do 4,00
 " third do do do do 3,00
 " best crop of Peas, not less than 1-2 acre 2,00

" Peas and Oats, one third peas, on not less than one acre, 1 vol. Me. Farmer & 2,00
 " second best, acre of do do 3,00
 " best crop of Oats, not less than one acre 3,00
 " best crop of winter wheat, not less than half an acre 3,00
 " second best, not less than 1-2 acre 1,00
 " best crop of Barley, not less than 1 acre 4,00
 " second best do do 3,00
 " best crop of Flax, 1-4 acre 3,00
 " best crop of Broom Corn, 1-8 acre 3,00
 " second best crop of Broom corn, 1-8 acre 2,00
 " greatest quantity of white Beans, without regard to land 3,00
 " second do do 2,00
 " best crop of white mustard seed, 1-8 acre 2,00
 " second best do do do 1,00
 " best crop Ruta Baga seed, not less 5 lbs. 2,00
 " best crop of Potatoes, on not less than one acre, 64 lbs to the bushel 5,00
 " second best do do 4,00
 " third best do do 3,00
 " best crop of Ruta Baga, 1-4 acre 4,00
 " second best do do do 3,00
 " third best do do do 2,00
 " best crop of Carrots, 1-4 acre 2,00
 " best crop of common flat turnips on not less than 1-6 acre 2,00
 " best crop of large Norfolk turnips on not less than 1-6 acre 2,00
 " best crop of Onions, 1-4 acre 2,00
 To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of any kind of roots, not less than 400 bushels, suitable for stock, potatoes excepted, and those that have obtained either of the above premiums also excepted 5,00
 For the best crop of Hops No. 1, 1-2 acre 3,00
 " second best do No. 2, do 2,00
 " best nursery or plantation of White Mulberry trees which has not received a premium heretofore 2,00
 " second best do do do 1,00
 " best plantation or nursery of Chinese Mulberry or Morus Multicaulis 2,00
 " best specimens of Early Pears, not less than 2 bushels 1,00
 " best do do Winter Pears do do 1,00
 " best specimens of Early Apples do do 1,00
 " do do Winter Apples do do 1,00
 " do do of Peaches, 1 peck 1,00
 " do do Grapes raised in open air, not less than 10 lbs. 1,00
 " do do Watermelons, not less than 10 in number 1,00
 " do do Muskmelons do do 1,00
 " most lbs. of honey taken from one farm 2,00
 " largest number of hives of bees do 2,00
 " greatest quantity of English hay on not less than 2 acres, 1 vol. Me. Farmer & 2,00
 " second greatest quantity do do 1 vol. of Maine Farmer and 1,00

COMMITTEES.

On Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans, Oats and Peas, and Broom Corn.

Ezekiel Bailey, *Winthrop*,
 Samuel Holmes, *Monmouth*,
 Leavit Lothrop, *Leeds*.

On Flax, Mustard Seed, Hives of Bees, Honey, Mulberry Trees, and Hay.

Francis J. Bowles, *Wayne*,
 Otis Norris, *Monmouth*,
 Joseph Tinkham, *Winthrop*.

On Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Common round Turnips, Norfolk Turnips, Onions, Carrots, and the 400 bushels of Roots for Stock.

James Curtis, *Winthrop*,
 John Gilmore, *Leeds*,
 Oliver Bean, *Readfield*.

On Ruta Baga Seed, Hops, Pears, Apples, Peaches, Grapes, Watermelons, and Muskmelons.

Joseph A. Metcalf, *Winthrop*,
 William C. Fuller, *Readfield*,
 Samuel Besse, *Wayne*.

Regulations in regard to awarding Premiums.

On CROPS.—It will be expected that the several Committees will regulate themselves by the Act of the Legislature for the promotion of Agriculture, &c. viz:—"That any person to whom a premium shall be awarded, shall before receiving it, deliver to the Society a statement in writing, specifying the

kind and quantity of [seed and] dressing put upon the land, the course pursued in cultivating the same, and the kind of soil so cultivated, with such other circumstances as may be deemed useful."

By an additional law it is required that this evidence shall be transmitted to the Legislature, and it will be expected to be in suitable form for that purpose.

The person applying for a premium for any crop must make out to the Committee a written statement, specifying all the particulars according to the Acts of the Legislature, giving evidence of the condition of his land in respect to previous culture, the amount of crops and the expense of raising, to which oath must be made, substantiating its truth.

The object of the Society is to encourage good management; the premiums will therefore be awarded to persons who have, taking into view all their advantages and disadvantages, pursued the most profitable course of cultivation and raised the best crops.

SAMUEL P. BENSON,
JAMES PAGE,
EZEKIEL HOLMES, } Trustees.

NOTE.—The premiums on Stock and manufactured articles, together with the general regulations by which competitors are to be governed, will be published as soon as completed by the Standing Committees.

From the *New England Farmer*.

Farmer's Work for April.

IRRIGATION.—Please to attend to the best methods which can be devised for watering your land. On some accounts it is more advantages to lead water over grass ground &c., in a wet than in a dry time. In a wet time, early in spring, you may obtain gratis the wash of roads, filled to super-saturation with the deposits of manure made in winter, and water, with a little care, and almost no expense may be made to subserve better purposes as a carrier of manure than all the horses, wagons, oxen, carts, &c., that the farmer could command if he were as rich as Rothschild. Every good cultivator will take as good care of the wash not only of his barn yard but of the highway as he does of his crops or domestic animals. Happy is he who has the command of a little brook on a high part of his farm, which he can lead about almost as easily as he could a dog by a string, and cause it to dispense fertility wherever it wends its winding way.

When water stands high in brooks and rivulets it may be carried over higher parts of a farm than could be effected in a dry season, and spread where its deposits are most needed. It should be made to run in channels which have no more descent than is necessary to prevent it from becoming stagnant. If water intended for irrigation moves slowly, it leaves its riches behind it; if it runs rapidly it carries away the farmer's riches with it. In the first case it is an auxiliary or purveyor, in the second a robber of the soil. "The Code of Agriculture" gives the following directions for diffusing water over fields in the process of irrigation.

"After water is brought from the original stream into a new cut it is stopped at the ends, so that when the trench is full the water is compelled to run out at the side and flood the land below it. But as water would soon cease to run equally for any considerable length, and would wash the land out in gutters, it has been found necessary to cut small parallel trenches at the distance from 20 to 30 feet to catch the water again, and the same plan of spreading and diffusing is continued till the water reaches the main drain at the bottom of the meadow." For further remarks on irrigation and the agency of water in promoting vegetation, see Dr. Spofford's Essay, *Complete Farmer*, p. 310.

PEAS.—Field peas should, generally, be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be put in proper order. The last week in April, or the first week in May will do very well, but if the soil is a light sandy loam, which is recommended for that crop, they may, in forward seasons, be sowed still earlier to good advantage. But when it is feared that the crop will be infested by bugs, it will be safer to sow them as late as the 10th of June. Col. Worthington, according to *Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture*, "sowed his peas on the 10th of June six years in succession, and a bug has never been seen in his peas. Whereas his neighbors, who have not adopted this practice, have scarcely a

pea without a bug in it. He supposes the season for depositing the eggs of the pea bug is passed before the peas are in flower." Col. Pickering, likewise was of opinion that the bug may be avoided by late sowing, but the hot sun in July or August will so pinch late sown peas that the crop will be small unless the land be moist as well as rich."

Dickson's *Farmer's Companion* states that peas cannot be raised to perfection without lime or other calcareous matter, either naturally existing in the soil or supplied by art. Changing the seed for peas is a matter of great importance, as peas are apt to degenerate. It is advised to bring peas for seed from a more northern clime, as those which ripen earliest are best. It is also a good plan to set apart a portion of the crop for seed, and select for that purpose the earliest pods as soon as they become ripe. The quantity of seed should be from two and a half to three bushels to the acre, when sowed broad cast. If sowed thin they will lie on the ground; but if sowed thick, they hold each other up with their tendrils.

Hints to Young Men,

OR ENTERPRISE AND SPECULATION CONTRASTED.

Whatever lessons we may be taught to make us despise wealth, by those who wish to get it from us, *poverty* is an evil, which it is the duty of every one, by all honourable means, to avoid; and whoever points out a safe way to wealth, or even to competency, without impoverishing or interrupting any one else in the same pursuit, does an essential service, not only to the one who profits by his instructions, but to the whole human family.

But there are two ways of acquiring wealth, not only essentially different, but as opposite to each other as east is opposite to west. One of these ways may be properly denominated *enterprise*, the other *speculation*. The first of these ways creates the wealth it accumulates by bringing into existence the articles of which it is composed, or by increasing the value of articles which existed before; the other draws the wealth, generally, by some kind of deception or delusive pretences, out of the possession of its right owner, without increasing its value, or adding any thing to the public stock. The first of these modes is honest, and highly laudable; as it adds to the general stock of human happiness, by increasing the means, without lessening those of any individual. The second mode, however it may be tolerated, and even applauded, is in itself wholly dishonest, and subversive to the peace and happiness of mankind, because in the same ratio that it makes one richer it makes others poorer, thereby disturbing that equal distribution of property acquired by honest industry, which forms the basis of human happiness; not that visionary levelling distribution, which would give every one an equal amount, but that which secures to every one the equal right of possessing what is his own.

But what seems paradoxically strange is that while enterprise opens a thousand doors which lead to her treasures, and courts the hand of industry to partake of them in almost unlimited profusion—while every step of the path through which she leads, when aided by the light of reason, and instructed by prudence, may be truly said to be strewn with pleasure, and to lead to wealth—and when, on the other hand, the path of speculation is at best precarious, often leading to ruin, and its travellers always exposed to the stings of conscience, and, what is still worse, the objects of speculation appear to be nearly exhausted,—yet still the public mind appears to be nearly blind to enterprise, and to cling to speculation as a drowning persons cling to a floating substance.

But the human character, in nearly all its varieties, owes its peculiarities to accidental circumstances. Examples produce imitation—imitation repeated produces habit—and habits confirmed produce the character. At the close of the war of independence, even the name of speculation was scarcely known in this country. But the sudden impulse of freedom and peace together operating as a powerful stimulus, awakened the spirit of speculation, while that of honest enterprise, fatigued by the toils of war, still slept. The state of society was unsettled, and valuable property was afloat. The regular channels of commerce became the polluted sewers of speculation. The wretched piteous of the war-worn soldier were swept into the pockets of the speculator, and the bread of the poor

became taxed to increase the wealth of the fore-staller. Thus speculation became the order of the day, and the public taste soon becomes reconciled to whatever is fashionable.

But evils generally tend to their own remedy, and so they have done in this case. A few have acquired wealth by speculation, and many have been reduced to poverty by it. Vast numbers have not only ended their own career, but have involved their friends and connections in remediless ruin. But the harvest of general speculation being now principally reaped, and even almost every scattering straw in the field carefully gleaned, the recollection of disasters, and the unfavorable aspect of chances, have rendered the business somewhat unpopular, and rather cautiously and doubtfully engaged in, except in those great establishments where it is scientifically conducted,—where, aided by all the ingenious machinery of stock-jobbing, many great and wise men of the nation are making independent fortunes by speculation in nothing at all. But this sublime "*art, trade, or mystery*," is not obtained without great difficulty; and therefore it is that our young men, having little or no farther confidence in speculation, and still deaf to the invitations of enterprise, are heard complaining of hard times, and the want of subjects of speculation.

At this crisis, believing, as I do, that enterprise, guided by prudence and supported by industry, is the only honest means of obtaining wealth, that its sources are innumerable and inexhaustible, I feel in duty bound, as far as my mite of influence can extend, to persuade the young men of our country, instead of bewailing the hardness of the times, to awaken from that lethargy into which the spirit of speculation has sunk them, and turn their attention to a thousand avenues which lead to wealth, respectability, and happiness. I am confident and sincere in the opinion, that the present happy state of our nation, with a government which secures every one the possession of equal rights, without grievous taxation—where almost countless millions of acres of the richest soil are courting the hand of cultivation—where the useful mechanic arts possess an unlimited field of encouragement,—and where the value of science is duly appreciated,—if any young man, with common faculties, long, continues poor, it must be from want of knowledge from want of energy, or from want of a disposition to be otherwise.—*New York Farmer*.

Frankfort.

This pleasant and delightful Village is situated twelve miles below this City. There are some facts connected with the navigation of this river in relation to Frankfort Village that ought to be more generally known and kept in remembrance. All past experience has shown that the village of Frankfort must be the *full extent* of our winter navigation. The river at that place has seldom been known to be obstructed by ice. It is said that the navigation of this river may at all times be relied on thus far, with safety, whenever Boston and Portland harbors are accessible. A remarkable fact has presented itself this winter, that village having enjoyed for nearly two months a free, uninterrupted navigation by way of the Eastern Bay, while the port of Belfast and the whole Western Bay, have been locked up in fetters of ice. With all these facts before us, is it not a matter of surprise in this age of speculation in which we live, that public attention has not been more generally directed to that important village, which must be the great depository of all our commercial operations for four to five months in every year? Several enterprising individuals in that village have made great improvements there within a few years. It is certain that the growth of our City must operate favorably to the increase of Frankfort, and these remarks are made with a view of directing the attention of those of our citizens who are extensively engaged in Lumbering and Commercial pursuits, so far as to secure to themselves such accommodations as their winter business will require, before the land in that village passes into the hands of capitalists, and there to remain to be marked out, valued and sold as they may see fit. The subject in our view is an important one merits the immediate attention of the business men of our city.

Eastern Republican.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Several communications unavoidably omitted this week.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

The following premiums are offered by the Society, for the year 1835, viz.—

On Stock.

For the best pair of working oxen of four years

old and over,	\$6
" next best do do do	4
" best pair of three year old Steers,	3
" best pair of two year old do	2
" best fat ox, the manner and expense of feeding to be given,	5
" best Bull over one year old,	8
" 2d best do do	4
" 3d do do do	3
" best Cow not less than 4 years old,	6
" 2d best do do do	3
" 3d do do do do	2
" best Merino Buck,	4
" best Saxony Buck,	4
" best Merino Ewes,—not less than 10 in no.	5
" best Saxony do do 5 in no.	3
" best Boar,	5
" next best,	3
" best Sow, having been kept for breeding and having had two litters of pigs,	5
" best Pigs, not less than 4 in number,	3
" best stud Horse, not less than 4 years old	10
" next best do do do	5
" best Mare kept for breeding,	5

Grain and Vegetable Crops.

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn raised on an acre, if not less than 75 bushels per. acre,	8
" greatest quantity of Wheat raised on an acre, if not less than 25 bushels pr. acre,	6
" greatest quantity of Barley, if not less than 30 bushels per acre,	5
do do Rye do 25 do	6
" greatest quantity of Oats, if not less than 40 bushels per acre,	5
do do Potatoes do do	6
" best crop English Hay on not less than 5 acres, and not less than 3 ton pr. acre,	10
" greatest quantity of Carrots raised if raised on not less than 1-3 of an acre of ground and at the rate of 400 bushels pr. acre,	5
do do Ruta Baga do do	3
" do do Turnips do 600 pr. acre,	3
" greatest quantity of Onions if raised on less than 1-4 acre of ground, and at the rate of 800 bushels per acre,	4
do do Peas not less than 25 bushels per acre on not less than 1-4 acre of ground,	3
" greatest quantity of Beans not less than 25 bushels on not less than 1-4 acre,	3
" best apples, (not less than two bushels)	2
" 2d best do do	1
" best Pears do do	2
" 2d best do do	1
" best peaches not less than 1-2 bushel,	2
" best grapes raised in open air, not less in quantity than 10 lbs.	2
" do do Cider not less than 1 bbl.	3

Butter, Cheese, &c.

For the best Cheese, not less than 100 lbs. in quantity,	8
" next best do do do	5
" best Butter do do 50 lbs.	6
" next best do do do	4
" best hive of honey, not less than 50 lbs. in weight,	4

Manufactures, &c.

For the best Plough manufactured in this Co.	5
" best fulled Cloth not less than 20 yds	4
" do Flannel do do do	4
" do Carpeting of household manufacture not less than 20 yards,	5
" best manufactured satin do do do	4
" do Blankets do do 7-4	2
wide and 9-4 long,	2
" best cotton Counterpane,	2
" best Hearth Rug made in the County,	3
" do cotton and wool Flannel not less than 20 yds.	2
" do 3 thread worsted Yarn, not less than 4 lbs.	1

" do 3 thread worsted knitting Yarn, not less than 4 lbs.	1
" do worsted Hose, not less than 2 pairs,	1
" do common thread Hose, not less than 2 prs	1
" do woollen Hose, not less than 4 do	1
" do linen Thread for sewing do 3 lbs.	1
" do do shoe thread do do 3 lbs.	1
" do straw braids not less than 50 yds.	2
" do straw bonnet	2
" do palm leaf hat,	1

All entries for premiums must be made with the Secretary of the Society, before, or on the morning of the annual exhibition.

Written statements respecting the animals offered for premiums must be furnished to the Secretary, specifying the origin, breed or stock of the animals, whether native or imported, and the advantages of them for labor, fattening, the dairy, or other purposes; together with the mode and expense of rearing and treating them compared with the usual methods.

Written statements respecting crops offered for premiums, and under oath, must be furnished to the Secretary, specifying particularly the kind and quantity of seed and of dressing put upon the land, the course of cultivation, including the number of days' work, and all other expenses, and the kind of soil cultivated.

No premium will be awarded on any animal that has previously received one from the society in this country; nor to any object which the committee on examining it, shall not deem worthy of a premium and this, whether there be competition or not.

To be entitled to a premium claimed, the animal must be owned, the crop raised, and the article manufactured in the county of Cumberland.

Those who are not members of the Society are respectfully invited to offer their stock, produce and manufactures for exhibition and premiums will be awarded thereon.

To entitle a person to a premium on grains or vegetables, the land and crops must be measured by disinterested persons, and proper vouchers thereof produced to the committee for awarding premiums to those articles.

Satisfactory evidence will be required respecting the truth of all statements by competitors, before any premiums will be awarded.

The premiums will be paid by the Treasurer ten days after the meeting.

Published by order of the Executive Committee.
W. B. SEWALL, Sec'y.

March 30, 1835.

West Somerset Ag. Society.

The Trustees of the West Somerset County Agricultural Society offer the following premiums the present year.

For the best Stud Horse,	\$4
" 2d best Stud Horse,	2
" best Mare and Colt,	2
" do Bull,	4
" 2d best do	2
" best bull calf,	2
" 2d best do	1
" best heifer calf,	1
do Working Oxen,	3
" 2d best do do	2
" best three years old Steers,	2
" do 2 years do do	1
" best Cow,	4
" 2d best do	3
" 3d do do	2
" best 3 years old Heifer,	2
" do 2 years do do	2
" do 1 do do do	1
" do Buck,	3
" 2d best do	2
" best Ewes, not less than six,	3
" do Boar,	3
" 2d best do	2
" best Sow,	2
" best crop of Corn not less than one acre, Vol. Maine Farmer and	3
" 2d best crop of Corn not less than 1 acre. Vol. Maine Farmer and	2
" best crop of Wheat, not less than 1 acre, Vol. Maine Farmer and	4
" 2d best crop of Wheat, not less than 1 acre. Vol. Maine Farmer and	2
" best crop of Rye, not less than 1 acre,	3
" best crop of Oats,	2
" best crop Beans, not less than 1 1-4 acre,	2

" best crop of Potatoes, not less than 1 acre, Vol. Maine Farmer and	4
" 2d best crop of Potatoes, Vol. Maine Farmer and	3
" 3d best do do do do and	3
" best crop Peas not less than 1-2 an acre,	2
" do crop Barley, not less than 1-2 an acre,	2
" best Plough, whether made within the limits of the society or not,	3
" best one horse Wagon,	4
" best one horse Sleigh,	3
" best fulled Cloth not less than 10 yards	1
" best undressed do do do	2
" best Carpet not less than 20 yards 1 yd w.	2
" best Saddle,	2
" best Harness,	2
" best Butter not less than 10 pounds,	2
" 2d best do do 10 do	1
" best Butter made before or during the month of June, not less than 40 pounds to be exhibited to the committee on crops in December,	4
" best Cheese, not less than 12 pounds,	2
" 2d best do.	1

For the greatest nett income procured from one acre be the crop or crops what they may

The Annual Show will be held at Anson Village, the fourteenth October next.

All animals offered for premiums must be entered with one of the Committee of Arrangements on or before the 12th of October, and be in their Pens by 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 14th of October.

The Committee on Crops will attend to their duty at the office of George C. Getchell, on the 2d Monday of December at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Committee on Horses.—David Bronson, John A. Swan, and Henry Stone.

On Bulls and Bull Calves.—Nathan Weston, Asa W. Moore, and Ariel Tinkham.

On Working Oxen.—David M. Lane, James Bailey and Luke S. Mantor.

On Cows and Heifers.—Abraham M. Savage, John Pierce, Jr., Christopher Thompson.

On Sheep.—William R. Flint, David M. Lane, Orren Tinkham.

On Swine.—William Sawyer, Cyrus Pullen, James M. Wilder.

On Butter and Cheese.—Franklin Smith, Dennis Moore, and Benjamin Steward.

Committee on Manufactures.—Robert Dinsmore, Herbert Savage, Thomas Houghton, Jr., Joel Fletcher, John Watson.

Committee of Arrangements.—James M. Wilder, Rodney Collins, William Haskell.

On Crops.—John Pierce, Jr., Robert Dinsmore, Thomas Houghton, Jr., and D. Bronson.

Marshall.—James Mantor.

Field Marshal.—Benjamin Colby, Jr.

Trustees.—Orren Tinkham, Thomas Houghton, Jr., Josiah Paine, Robert Dinsmore, William Sawyer, James Bailey, D. M. Lane, Asa W. Moore, James M. Wilder, Joel Fletcher, George C. Getchell.

GEORGE C. GETCHELL, Sec'y.

East Somerset County Agricultural Society.

The Trustees of the East Somerset County Agricultural Society, offer the following premiums on Stock, Crops and Manufactures, the present year. The Show to be held at the village of St. Albans, on the first Wednesday of October next.

For Stock.

For the best Stud Horse,	\$5.00
" second do	3.00
" best Mare with her Colt,	3.00
" do Mare,	2.00
" best Bull,	4.00
" second do	2.00
" best Bull Calf,	1.50
" second do	1.00
" best yoke of Working Oxen,	3.00
" second do do do	2.00
" third do do do	1.00
" best yoke of three years old steers,	2.00
" second do do do	1.50
" best yoke of 2 years old steers,	1.50
" second do do do	1.00
" best yoke of yearling steers,	1.00
" second do do do	.50
" best Cow with her Calf,	3.00
" best Cow,	2.00
" best three years old Heifer,	2.00
" second do do do	1.50

" best two years old Heifer,	1,25
" second do do do	1,00
" best yearling Heifer,	1,00
" best Merino Buck,	2,00
" second do do	1,00
" best Buck native breed,	1,00
" best flock of Merino Sheep, not less than six,	2,00
" best flock of Sheep not less than six, native breed,	2,00
" best flock of Sheep not less than six, mixed blood,	2,00
" best Boar,	2,00
" second do	2,00
" best Sow and pigs,	2,00

Crops.

For the best crop of corn not less than one acre.	
Vol. Maine Farmer and	\$3,00
" second do Vol. of Maine Farmer &	2,00
" best crop of Wheat not less than 1 acre,	
Vol. Maine Farmer and	2,00
" second do Vol. Maine Farmer and	1,00
" best crop of potatoes not less than one acre, Vol. Maine Farmer and	2,00
" second do Vol. Maine Farmer	
" best crop of Ruta Baga not less than 1-4 of an acre,	1,50
" best crop of Carrots not less than 1-8 of an acre,	1,50
" best crop of Flax not less than 1-8 of an acre,	1,00
" best crop of Beans not less than 1-4 do	2,00
" best crop of Rye not less than 1 acre,	2,00
" second do do	1,00
" best crop of Oats less than 1 acre,	2,00
" second do do	1,00
" best crop of Oats and Peas not less than one acre, one third peas,	2,00
" best crop of Barley not less than 1 acre,	3,00
" best crop of Winter Wheat not less than 1 acre,	3,00
" second do do do	2,00
" best crop of Peas not less than 1-2 of an acre,	1,00
" best barrel of Apples,	1,00
" largest quantity of Hops No. 1 raised on an acre,	3,00
" next largest quantity do do	2,00
" next do do do	1,00
" best crop of Onions not less than twenty bushels,	1,00

Manufactures.

For the best Plough,	2,00
" best pair of Cart-Wheels,	2,00
" best narrow Axe,	50
" birch Table,	1,00
" best Bureau made of native wood,	2,00
" best single horse Waggon,	2,00
" best set of Tubs,	1,00
" best Felled Cloth of family manufacture not less than ten yards, three fourths yd wide,	2,00
" best Flannel not less than 10 yards, 1 yd wide,	1,00
" best Calf-skin Boots,	1,00
" best Side of Sole-Leather,	1,00
" best Calf-skin dressed,	1,00
" best Firkin of Butter not less than twenty pounds,	2,00
" second best firkin of Butter not less than twenty pounds,	1,50
" third best do do	1,00
" best Cheese not less than fifteen lbs.	2,00
" second do do do	1,00
" best barrel of Cider,	1,00

NOTE.—In awarding the premiums for working Oxen, and three years old Steers, their being well broken will be taken into consideration.

The following rules must be complied with, to entitle competitors to receive premiums.

1st.—Animals offered for premiums must be owned by a member or members of the Society.

2d.—The manufactured articles with the exception of the horse-waggon, cart-wheels and ploughs, must have been made by members of the Society, or in their families.

3d.—No premium will be given, unless the animal, crop, or article offered, shall be thought sufficiently better than ordinary animals, crops, or articles of the kind to deserve it.

4th.—Competitors for premiums on crops, must present a statement in writing, specifying the kind, and quantity of dressing put upon the land—the

course pursued in cultivating the same—the kind of soil so cultivated—the management of it the preceding year; with an accurate account of the expense of raising the crop offered for a premium.

The land must be measured by some disinterested person or persons, and satisfactory evidence of the truth of their statements must be made to the Committee.

5th.—Competitors for premiums on animals, must also present a statement in writing, specifying their breed or stock, and the advantages thereof for labor the dairy, fleece or fattening—together with the mode and expense of rearing or treating the same, as compared with the usual methods.

6th.—No premiums (except for winter wheat,) will be awarded for crops, raised on lands not previously tilled.

7th.—Animals offered for premiums must be entered with the Secretary, previous to the day of exhibition—and must be in their pens by ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Manufactured articles must be deposited in the place assigned, before ten o'clock of that day. Gratuities will be given for specimens of useful and ornamental manufactures of extraordinary quality.

ENOCH E. BROWN, Sec'y.

St. Albans, April 3, 1835.

Penobscot Agricultural Society.

The following Premiums will be awarded at its next annual Show, viz:

For the best crop of Summer Wheat on not less than 1 acre of land, not less than 35 bushels	\$3
2d best, one acre, do do 30 bush.	2
3d do do do do 25 do	1
Best crop Winter Wheat, 1 acre	3
do do Indian Corn, 1-2 acre 30 bush.	4
2d do do do do do 25 do	3
3d do do do do do 20 do	2
Best Peas, 1-4 acre not less than 15 bush.	2
" Oats & Peas, 1-2 Peas, 1 acre	3
" Oats 1 acre,	3
" White Beans, 1-4 acre,	2
" Potatoes, 1 acre, 400 bushels,	4
2d best do 375 bushels	3
3d do do 350 do	2
Best crop of Roots, (except potatoes) on 1 acre, suitable for feeding cattle, not less than 1800 lbs., when cleaned from fibrous roots and dirt.	3
Best crop Hops, not less than 1 acre No. 1,	4
2d do do do do do do	3
3d do do do do do do	2
Best crop English Hay, 2 acres	3
2d do do do do	2
Best white Mulberry Nursery, not less than 1 year old	2
do grafted Apple Nursery, do do 3 do	1
do Apples, not less than 1 bbl.	3
2d best do do	2
Best Peas do 1 bush.	2
do Flax 1 acre	3
do artificial growth of Oak, 100 trees	2
do Ruta Baga 1-4 acre	3
2d best do do	2

All entries for premiums must be made with the Recording Secretary, EZEKIEL F. CRANE, Levant, before the day of the Show, together with a written description of the soil, a statement of its previous culture, the time of sowing or planting and harvesting, the amount of seed sown, the quantity and kind of dressing applied, and all other important facts connected with the raising of the crops. This must be done in suitable form to transmit to the Legislature according to law.

In case the crop cannot be harvested before the Show and its amount shown, the decisions may be suspended by the committees until the 20th Nov. and the evidence and other statements may filed with the Chairman of the committee to whom the decision belongs.—In all cases the kind of soil and mode of culture will be taken into consideration in awarding premiums.

The Standing Committees appoint the following gentlemen as sub-committees for awarding premiums, viz:

On Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats and Peas, Oats, Beans—Amasa Stetson, Stetson; Thomas Brown, Corinna; Cornelius Coolidge, Dexter.

On Potatoes, Ruta Baga, other Roots and Hops—William Eddy, Corinna; Samuel Brown, Exeter; Edward Pillsbury, Newport.

On Hay, Mulberry and Apple Nurseries, Oak Trees and Fruit—Oliver Crosby, Atkinson; Ham-

mond Eastman, Exeter; Levi P. Burril, Newport.

The sub-committees are requested to consider this as notice of their appointment, and if any gentlemen should decline serving, he is requested to notify the chairman of the Standing Committee, JOHN WILSON, Jr. Newport.

JAMES TILTON, } Trustees.
ISAAC CHASE, }
M. FISHER, }

From the Silk Cultivist.

Silk.

The following is the answer to a letter addressed to the President of the Hartford Silk Society, by A. Goodell, Esq. P. M. Perrington, Monroe county, N. Y., propounding certain inquiries touching the most judicious method of cultivating the mulberry-tree. We give it a place in our first number, not only for the benefit of Mr. Goodell, but such other gentlemen as are desirous of information on the subject. Mr. Goodrich is extensively known as a scientific and practical cultivator of the mulberry, and his experience on the subject has enabled him to impart much useful instruction to beginners in this important branch of rural economy.

HARTFORD, March 22d, 1835.

A. Goodell, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of March 13th, 1835—I advise you to set the rows of mulberry trees, at the distance of eight feet; this will allow sufficient space to plough between the rows with a yoke of oxen, or to pass between them with a one horse wagon, when the trees are considerably grown.

I would transplant the trees when they are one or two years old, (I should prefer those which are one year old) and set them in the rows originally, at the distance of two feet. They will grow for two or three years within two feet of each other, as well as at a greater distance. You will then have more than 2700 mulberry trees on an acre. If your trees are one year old, or seedlings, you may, if you please, place them at the distance of one foot from another in the rows.

It is important that the young plants should be hoed and cultivated for a few years, with as much care as is usually bestowed on carrots or onions; and in order to do this with as little expense as possible, potatoes, beans or ruta бага, may be planted between the rows, and when the potatoes are hoed, all the weeds around the mulberry trees must be carefully destroyed.

When the trees are three or four years old, and have begun to spread, and fill the ground, I would thin them out by digging up and transplanting every other tree. Experience will enable you to decide at what time this is proper to be done.

I ought to have added above, that potatoes should be between the rows well manured, so that the whole ground may be rich like a garden.

I observed the last year, that the young mulberry trees, grew as well where potatoes were planted between the rows, as where they were omitted, and the trees cultivated in the same manner without potatoes.

I would begin to prune the young trees the first year, and continue it every year, observing to cut off all sprouts which grow near the ground; no leaves ought to be suffered to grow nearer than two or three feet to the ground. The earlier you begin to prune, the easier it will be to form good trees, and the more rapidly they will grow.

The second year, I would begin to make silk of the twigs which are trimmed off. If the trees have been properly cultivated from the beginning, I think you may make silk enough the second year, to pay all the expense of making the silk, and of cultivating the trees that year. The principle object, however, ought to be, not to make silk the second year, but to cultivate the trees in the most judicious manner.

I would therefore, advise that for the two or three first years, the trees should be trimmed, and the leaves gathered, only by persons who know how to trim trees properly.

When the trees are four or five years old, at which time, they will be six or eight feet high I propose to gather leaves for the worms, by cutting off twigs or small branches, which may be done by a person standing on the ground, still observing to trim the trees in such a manner as will best promote their growth. At Mansfield, in this State, the leaves have usually been stripped with the hand

from the branches, and the person who gathers them, is obliged to climb trees which are thirty or forty feet high. I propose, to save this labor in a great measure, by trimming and heading down the trees from year to year, so that they shall not grow more than six or eight feet high—and in such a manner that the leaves may always be gathered by a person standing on the ground. In this manner, mulberry leaves are gathered in Persia and in the vicinity of Constantinople.

The leaves, or rather branches, are to be conveyed to the silk house or cocoonery, in one horse wagon, and you will now see the propriety of leaving the rows sufficiently far apart for wagons to pass between them. I propose also to gather the leaves or branches, in large baskets, of a proper shape, made for the purpose, and adapted to the wagon, I suppose that one man with a wagon, will carry these baskets of leaves to the cocoonery as fast as a number can fill them.

I found the last year, that leaves which grew near the ground, were covered with sand or dirt, thrown upon them during showers of rain; and it was necessary to clean them thoroughly, before they were given to the worms. The labor of doing this was about equal to that of gathering the leaves. This suggested the propriety of trimming up the young plant from the beginning, so that no leaves should grow near the ground.

I omitted to mention, that the potatoes which may be grown the first year, between rows of mulberry seedlings, will, as I think, pay for setting out and cultivating the plants that year. When the mulberry trees have grown to a considerable size and the roots have filled the ground, it may perhaps be advisable to discontinue planting potatoes between the rows, as the roots of the trees would be impaired by ploughing the land. I refer you to the "Silk Culturist," published in Hartford, for further information on this subject. The views expressed above have been submitted to nursery men and others, who have cultivated the mulberry tree, and also to farmers who are in the habit of raising silk at Mansfield, and are in general approved by them.

Yours Respectfully,
ELIZUR GOODRICH, JR.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 23, 1835.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred an Order instructing them "to report an appropriation bill specifying as near as may be, the different items of expenditure, and classifying them in such order as is proper and usual in such cases; and that they further Report to this House the ways and means by which the Government shall be supported the ensuing political year," have had the subject under consideration and Report, That on the 31st day of December 1834, the resources and liabilities of the State were as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Funded Debt	134,466 75
Penobscot Indian Fund	5,804 85
Permanent School Fund	2,907 01
Annual School Fund, No. 1	1,628 37
“ “ “ No. 2	23,710 38
Cumberland and Oxford Canal	314 51
Balance of Roll of accounts No. 15	196 31
Passamaquoddy Indian Fund	1,100 00
Total	170,128 18

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Receivable	31,263 36
Stock in Augusta, Maine and Commercial Bank	21,000 00
Taxes uncollected for the years 1831, 1832, and 1833	346 93
Taxes uncollected for 1834	49,944 47
Cash in the Treasury	19,286 35
Notes, Bonds, Executions and Cash in the hands of the Land Agent Dec. 31, 1834, exclusive of interest	164,405 90
Total	286,217 01

Being a balance in favor of the State of 116,699 dollars and 83 cents. Your committee find that from the first day of January 1835, inclusive, 93,847 52-100 Acres of the Public Lands have been sold by the Land Agent for 108,775 dollars, and 82 cents, for which he received notes amounting to 84,307 dollars and 95 cents and the balance 24,467 dollars and 87 cents in cash, which added the a-

bove makes a balance in favor of the State of 224,864 dollars and 65 cents.

Your committee estimate the receipts of the Treasury for the year 1835, as follows:

Cash, balance from the year 1834,	19,286 35
Taxes for the years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834,	50,261 40
Tax on Banks, for 1835,	26,000 00
On Notes and Bills receivable in the hands of the Treasurer, amounting to 31,263 46, estimated receipts for 1835,	15,000 00
Duty on Commissions	2,000 00
Dividends on Bank Stock	1,100 00
On Loan under Resolve of February 24, 1834,	10,000 00
On Requisition Loan of Feb. 1835,	50,000 00
Permanent School Fund, transferred to current expenditures	2,907 01
Cash received by the Land Agent from Jan. 1st, 1835, to March 17, 1835, for sale of Public Lands,	24,467 87
On securities in the hands of the Land Agent Dec. 31st, 1834, amounting to 164,405 dollars, and 90 cents, estimated Receipts for 1835,	30,000 00
On sales of Public Lands, after March 17, 1835,	20,000 00
Total,	251,022 63

Your committee further Report that the sums necessary for the support of the Government for the year 1835, as specified in the appropriation Bill, herewith submitted, amounting to the sum of 167,126 dollars and 51 cents, leaving a balance at the disposal of the Government at the close of the year 1835, of 83,896 dollars and 12 cents, which when received may be applied to the payment of debts of the State agreeably to a Resolve authorizing a temporary Loan in behalf of the State of February 1835, and the accompanying Resolve.

There now remains of the Public Lands owned by this State, within its undisputed boundary, about three million, two hundred and fifty thousand acres viz:—55 townships located and belonging wholly to Maine, 20 townships located, and undivided, and lands unlocated and undivided, equal to about 146 townships, making that part owned wholly by this State, about equal to 146 townships or 3,250,000 acres, which your Committee estimate to be worth one dollar per acre, amounting to 3,250,000 dollars.

Having in view the rapidly increasing resources of the State, your Committee are of opinion that with proper care to select the most legitimate objects of revenue, and with a faithful administration of the finances, the time will soon arrive when a State Tax can be entirely dispensed with.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL STEWARD, Jr., Chairman.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 23d, 1835.

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee on Finance accompanying the appropriation bill, be published with the Laws or Resolves of the present session, also, in all papers that publish the laws of the State.

Read and passed,

Sent down for concurrence,

JONATHAN CILLEY, Speaker,

In Senate, March 23, 1835.

Read and passed, in concurrence,

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

Summary.

CONTENTS OF THE BOSTON PEARL. No. 33.—The Promising Lover, a Tale of Real Life, by Mrs. P. H. Brown. The Rhine. Spring, by James Ayton of New York. To Chloe. Beautiful Extract, by W. Richardson. Reminiscences of a Rambler, No. 3, containing the History of Don Maestro Catolico:—a true Story. EDITORIAL. Tremont Theatre, &c. THE ODD CORNER. Anecdotes. Paganini. Music. The Soldier's Tear, by T. H. Bayley.—Music by Alexander Lee.

Maine.—Among the acts passed at the late session of the Legislature of Maine, is one for the promotion of the sale and settlement of the public lands. This provides for the appointment of a surveyor general, for the purpose of superintending and surveying these lands, and performing certain other

duties prescribed in the act. All surveys are to be made under the direction of a board, consisting of the Governor and Council and Land Agent, and no land, not yet surveyed, is to be sold, until the tract shall be surveyed and lotted, dividing the arable into lots not exceeding 170 acres each, and the residue into lots not exceeding 700 acres each; and a plan of the survey, which is to contain as accurate a view as possible of the situation and quality of the tract, and other circumstances tending to affect its value, together with the field notes, is to be deposited in the land offices at Augusta and Bangor; where they are to be constantly open for inspection and copying, and to be publicly exhibited when any of such land shall be sold at auction. The land, so lotted, is to be sold only to those who will perform settling duties on each lot, and at a price to be fixed by the land agent, sixty days before it is offered for sale, not less than fifty cents per acre. The buyer of a single lot must clear fifteen acres, of which ten or more must be laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of purchase: the purchaser of more than one is to clear ten acres in each, and lay down the same proportion to grass, and to build as before on one of the lots: and no more than four lots, in any single township or tract, is to be sold to any one person. Authority is given to the surveyor general to lay out roads in certain cases, in such township or tract, where the interest of the State requires it, before the tract or township shall be offered for sale: and provision is also made to regulate the notice and mode of sale. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in cash, or in three annual payments, at the option of the buyer: and the nature of the security to be required is also prescribed. No greater quantity of the land aforesaid than five townships, except the settling land, is to be sold in a single year.

Boston Patriot.

Wool.—There was imported into the port of Boston during the year 1834, three million five hundred and fifteen thousand pounds of wool, that cost less than eight cents per pound and free of duty; one hundred thirty three thousand nine hundred pounds costing over eight cents per pound, and dutiable.—Post.

Two story Coach.—We noticed yesterday for the first time, on the Rail Road, a car of entirely new construction—new to us at least—being two stories high! The upper apartment appeared to us remarkably airy and pleasant, affording passengers a fine view of the localities on the route, at the same time that they may be completely protected from the weather.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

From the Boundary Gazette—Extra.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Mung, which arrived at St. Andrews on Wednesday last, in 17 days from Liverpool, we learn that the French Chamber of Deputies have dissolved without making the appropriation for the payment of the American Claim.

The Mung brings Liverpool dates up to March 29—Sixteen days later than those received via New York or Boston.

Calais, April 17, 1835.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—The following incident lately occurred at Munich in Bavaria. A child of two years of age which had been conveyed in its coffin to the burial house, at the moment when it was about to be committed to the grave, was found sitting up in the coffin, gaily amusing itself with the flowers with which the body had been decorated preparatory to interment without appearing disturbed by the unaccustomed scene by which it surrounded. On being addressed the child requested to be carried to its mother. D. Cour.

SERIOUS LOSS BY FIRE!—We learn that the valuable Mills in Alna, known as Pierson's Mills were, all destroyed by fire, together with their valuable contents, last Tuesday evening. The loss is estimated at \$5,000—no insurance. There have been several destructive fires in this vicinity within a short time past, and in almost every instance the loss has been great, and no insurance. We hope those who have property thus exposed will take caution, and get insured.—Wiscasset Intelligencer.

Marriages.

In Eastport, Mr. Lewis Burgin to Miss Adeline Haycock.
In Bath, Mr. William Bennett to Mrs. Isabella Foster.
In Edgecomb, Rev. Ephraim Forbes to Mrs. Azabah Gove.

Deaths.

In Hancock, Mr. Elijah Stratton, a revolutionary soldier, aged 72.
In Mt. Vernon, on the 13th of March last, Mr. Gilman Dudley, aged 32.
In Richmond, 4th inst. Mrs. Cordelia, wife of Mr. Barzilla White, and daughter of the late Dr. Tupper, aged 42. Although the call of her Master was sudden and unexpected, and many strong and tender ties bound her to earth, yet she was not unwilling to depart and be with Christ, the Saviour whom she loved, and the Redeemer in whom she trusted. She possessed, in an eminent degree, all those lovely and amiable qualities which dignify and adorn the character, and heighten the charms of a mother and wife.
Her happiness was not dependent on outward circumstances. Her uncommon strength of mind raised her above those trifling incidents, which so often disturb the peace of the social circle; and, in prosperity and adversity, she manifested the same calmness of spirit and serenity of mind. In her society all were happy; for it was her delight to lay aside her own, to promote another's good. The last work, her hands found to do, was administering relief to the sick, and distressed. But those footsteps, which hastened to the chamber of sickness and suffering, were unconsciously treading the verge of eternity. Her own appointed time was drawing near,—her change had well nigh come. Could the plea of her future usefulness have prevailed, or the voice of tender affection have been heard, our sister had not died. But God has done it, and he does all things well. May the husband, bereft of a beloved companion, the children of an affectionate mother, and the church of one of its brightest ornaments, be enabled to confide in God, and follow the bright example of Christian meekness, which shone so conspicuously in our departed friend. And in the hour of dissolution may we all, in the sincerity of our hearts, and in the triumphs of faith, be enabled to say, as she did, "The Lord is my support."
Christian Mirror.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 20.
Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 240 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 425 Sheep, and 465 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Nearly all the Beef Cattle were purchased by the speculators before they arrived at market; most of them without weighing but at a small advance on former prices, some of which were extraordinary fine. We shall omit giving prices until the market shall have become more settled.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed \$22, 24, 26 50 and \$33.

Sheep—Sales not noticed.

Swine—In demand; one lot to peddle was taken at 5 3-8 for sows and 6 3-8 for barrows; one at 6 1-4 for sows and 6 1-4 for barrows; at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

WINTHROP**Silk Hat Establishment.**

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have recently commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, at the old Stand where purchasers can be furnished with a good article, warranted. They will make to order every Shape, Size and Colour, which is desired.

They also continue to keep as usual a large stock of FUR HATS of every description, wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will pay cash for all kinds of Hatt-ing and Shipping furs, and for Wool Skins.

Winthrop, April, 1835.

CARR & SHAW.

Temperance Notice.

THE Winthrop Union Temperance Society are requested to meet at the Brick School House in this village on *Monday Evening, May 4th*, at 7 1-2 o'clock. It is desirable that all the members should be present.
H. HUTCHINS, Sec'y.
Winthrop, April 30, 1835.

Wool Growers Meeting.

IN pursuance of a vote of Wool Growers, held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, May 30, 1834, authorizing me to call a meeting of Woolgrowers the ensuing year. I hereby give notice to all concerned, that there will be a meeting of Wool growers held at said Hall, in Winthrop, on Saturday the 23d day of May, 1835, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of consulting upon whatever subject may interest those engaged in the growing and sale of wool.
ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, April 24, 1835.

Waldo.

This Bull, owned by the subscriber, will stand at his stable the ensuing season for the use of any that wish his services. He was purchased when a calf of Mr. Young, near the large farm in Jackson in the County of Waldo. He was from a cow two crosses from the farm bull, which was sired by the Lyman or Durham, imported by Thorndike, Sears and others, and said to have cost \$2000 when he arrived in America. His stock can be seen in this neighborhood, and I am well pleased with it. Price \$1 a single cow, with a liberal acknowledgment to those that bring a number. All his calves that have come have been a good red, and I have one that weighed 105 lbs. at one day old.
ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, April 29, 1835.

Particular Notice.

The subscriber being about to leave town requests all persons who are indebted to him for the services of his Horses, to make immediate payment,—delays are dangerous.

GEO. W. STANLEY.

Winthrop, April 12, 1835.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of April, A. D. 1835,

NANCY CHANDLER, Administratrix on the Estate of MILTON CHANDLER, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the second Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

REMOVAL.**James Dealy—Tailor,**

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Winthrop and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by EZRA WHITMAN, JR. where he will be ready to wait on those who may favor him with their custom;—being a subscriber to the Report of Fashions as reported by Messrs. T. P. WILLIAMS & Co. of the City of New York, he will receive them as often as reported, which will enable him at all times to make garments in the latest style, and as well as can be done at Hallowell or Augusta, the assertions of those who patronize Mechanics at those places to the contrary notwithstanding.

He has just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1835, for all kinds of garments now worn, viz:—*Dress Coats—Waistcoats—Pantaloons—Frock Coats* (different kinds)—*Shooting, Military, Ball, Riding and Youth's Dresses, &c. &c.*

CUTTING done in the neatest manner and warranted to fit, and no pains spared to have every garment from his shop done in the best manner.—Grateful for past patronage, a continuance is respectfully solicited.

Winthrop, April 15, 1835.

Notice.

THE demands of COLE & CRAIG, COLE & STURTEVANT, SAMUEL WEBB, and MARK FISHER, are left with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to either of said firms or individuals, on Book or by note, for debts contracted while they were in business in this place, would do well to adjust the same without delay, for this is the last call of this kind they will receive.

SAMUEL P. BENSON.

Winthrop Village, April 28, 1835.

Samuel P. Benson,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Wanted Immediately.

I wish to hire a good common Laborer, to do farming work on my farm, for one year or less.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, April 24, 1835.

Waggon and Sleigh Making.

The subscriber having taken the upper part of HORACE GOULD'S SHOP, will carry on the above business in its various branches, where he will keep constantly on hand Waggon and Sleighs for sale, warranted to be made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner.

He will attend to Painting and repairing Carriages at short notice.

He also keeps on hand an assortment of CABINET FURNITURE for sale.

JOHN J. MILLIKEN.

Winthrop, April 24, 1835.

Cast Iron Ploughs,

Of Hitchcock's and Stone's make, for sale by

PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.

April 15, 1835.

SILK HATS

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at J. HOOPER'S

Fashionable Hat Store,

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Also—A large assortment of DRAB HATS of every description and color, together with a prime assortment of Black, Beaver and Muskrat Hats, for gentlemen and youth.

Also—CLOTH CAPS, new Spring style, and a large assortment. All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Please call and examine before purchasing else where.

Augusta, April 20, 1835.

6m12

Ruta Baga & Carrot Seed

For sale at this office.

Black Morgan—From Vermont.

THAT champion of Morgan Horses will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season at the following places, viz: at A. Lane's Stable in Wayne Village, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; at Seth Beal's Stable at North Turner, on Tuesdays; and at Readfield Corner on Thursdays of each week, to commence the first week in May, and end the first week in July.

BLACK MORGAN was sired by the famous Horse Sherman Morgan; and is thought by good judges to be the most perfect horse ever sired by that noted horse.

Specimens of his stock may be seen at either of the above named places, and those in favor of improving their breed of Horses are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

TERMS.—Four Dollars by the Season or six dollars to ensure a foal, one dollar down and five dollars when the mare proves with foal; all favors gratefully acknowledged by the subscribers.

H. W. OWEN,

LEMUEL BARTLETT.

Wayne, March 31, 1835.

Lost,

A Silver ever pointed PENCIL. The finder will much oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.

Poetry.

The Slander's Grave.

May the spot be unnoted, unknown—
By the footsteps of man unimpressed,
Where the corpse of the slanderer's carelessly thrown,
And the turf rises over his breast!
May no plant of affection grow there—
No cypress, or willow, or yew,
No fresh blooming roses to perfume the air,
O'er the grave of the heart so untrue.
But may all be a desert, and desolate wild,
Where rests the remains of a heart so defiled.

May no laurel or bright evergreen,
Near a spot so ungenial be placed,
Nor a bud, or a blossom of verdure be seen,
To bloom on a flowerless waste;
But may nightshade and nettles o'erspread
The earth where the slanderer lays,
And their rankness diffuse o'er the covered bed,
Where his form unlamented decays.
For thus he while living his malice did spread,
Whose venom e'en scathed the repose of the dead.

And may wormwood luxuriate too,
And imbue with its rankness the air,
And when from the heaven ascends the night dew,
May it sleep in fell bitterness there,
For his was a bosom of gall,
Where feeling or pity ne'er dwelt,
For it scattered its mildews alike over all,
And full oft by the good were they felt.
More fell is the slanderer's poisonous breath,
Than the blast of the simoon—the dark wind of death.

And cold be the place of his rest,
As the heart that is withering there!
For his mortal existence was dark and unblest,
And no friend o'er his grave shed a tear,
And may such even be the just doom,
Which on earth by the slanderer's given—
For his spirit eternity hath not a home
Of repose, in the mansions of Heaven.
And none but the form of a demon should bear
The heart, which a brother's fair fame would im-
pair.

Natural History.

Selected for the Maine Farmer.

With that part of Natural History which can be examined only by the aid of the microscope, a large portion of the community have but little acquaintance. Here follows some interesting facts respecting ANIMALCULAE, which it is hoped will prove interesting to our readers.

ANIMALCULAE, in a general sense, signifies a small animal; but here it is used to denote one so minute, that its form and parts cannot be distinguished without the aid of the microscope.

If particles of animal or vegetable matter are a few days infused in the most limpid water, on applying the smallest portion of it to the microscope, innumerable animals of various shapes are discovered. These have been denominated *Animalcula Infusoria* by the naturalists.—But their only habitation is not in infusions artificially made; the mud of ditches, the scum of stagnant waters, pools, and marshes, which to the vulgar eyes pass for the vilest matter, are the sources of admiration to the contemplative philosopher, from the rare and wonderful beings they contain. In the sand deposited by common sewers is found an animal endowed with the incredible property of resisting death, in enjoying the privilege of a real and undoubted resurrection.

The extraordinary minuteness of animalcula surpasses the conception of the human mind. Leeuwenhoek calculates, that the size of some, is to that of a mite, as a bee is to a horse; a hundred others will not exceed the thickness of a single hair; and ten thousand of a different species may be contained in the space occupied by a grain of sand. The most powerful microscope can only discover points in motion among the fluid, gradually decreasing, until they become imperceptible to the view.

The shape of animalcula is infinitely diversified. Let one suppose himself transported to a region,

where the appearance, figure, and motion of every animal is unknown, and he will form some idea of the variety presented by a drop of an infusion presented to the microscope. One animalcule is a long slender line; another is coiled up like an eel, or a serpent; some are circular, elliptical or globular; others a triangle, or a cylinder. Some resemble thin flat plates, and some may be compared to a number of articulated reeds. One is like a funnel, another like a bell; and the structure of many cannot be compared to any object familiar to our senses. Certain animalcula, such as the *proteus diffusus*, can change their figure at pleasure; being sometimes extended to immoderate length, and then contracted to a point. One moment they are inflated into a sphere, next completely flaccid, and then various eminences will project from the surface, altering them apparently into animals entirely different. Neither is the peculiar motion of animalcula less remarkable. In several species, it consists of incessant gyration on the head, as a centre, or around a particular point, as of one of the foci of an ellipse.—The progression of others is by means of leaps or undulations; some swim with the velocity of an arrow, the eye can hardly follow them; some drag their unwieldy bodies along with painful exertion; and others again seem to persist in perpetual rest. These observations lead to an important consideration, namely, the inconceivable minuteness of the organs, and the component parts of these organs, by which such motions are performed.

The *volvox globator* is a globular animalcula, of a greenish colour, visible to the naked eye. It is frequently found in the water of ditches, and marshes abounding with growing vegetables, as well as those in a decomposed state, and often in considerable numbers. Its mode of progression through the fluids is by revolving on itself, or rolling like a sphere, whence its name has been derived. This animalcula consists of extremely transparent membranaceous substances, containing minute globules, irregularly dispersed within it. On examination with a very powerful magnifier the globules appear so many young *voloxes*, each provided with its diaphaneous membrane, and within that again is involved another race of descendants. Some observers have discovered even down to the fifth generation in the parent; others have not been able to see farther than the third.—When the *voloxes* have attained a certain maturity, the included young begin to move; they detach themselves from the parent, and, successively escaping from the investing substance, swim about in the infusion. When all have left it, the common envelope, or mother, becomes motionless, bursts, and disappears. Then the new *voloxes* rapidly increase in size; their included globules likewise grow, they begin to move, the parent bursts, and the young swim at large in the infusion. By isolating these animals in watch glasses, the thirteenth successive generation, from a single parent, has been obtained.

But it is time to speak of the phenomena attending the death and resurrection of one species of animalcula, called the *vorticella rotatoria*, or the wheel animal.—When the water containing the wheel animal evaporates, it becomes languid and inactive, the motion of the wheels is interrupted, they are retracted within the body, the tail loses its hold, the shape alters, and the animal dies. Its figure is now so small and distorted, that it cannot be recognised for the same being. It grows dry and hard, and on being touched with the point of a needle, flies into a thousand pieces. Yet, notwithstanding so great an alteration has taken place, the animal may be revived, though kept in this condition days, months, and even years, without interruption. All that is required for its resurrection is being moistened with water. The period of humectation necessary to the recovery of the full and active principle of life is various, according to the species of the animal, and perhaps the circumstances in which it is found. Some revive in a few minutes, others require half an hour or more. Leeuwenhoek relates, that when he affused water on a quantity of sand that had been dry thirteen days, one animalcula attempted to swim in five minutes, but another did not till after the lapse of three hours. It has been said, that those dried for years revive as soon as those that have been dry only a few hours.—The precursors of animation consist in a hard and disfigured substance beginning to swell; a point appears at one extremity, which moves, with alternate extension and contraction; the opposite part also becomes pointed: these are the head and tail.

the rest of the organs successively unfold; the wheels are displayed; the animal resumes its original shape, and swims vivaciously through the fluid.

REFLECTIONS.

Here we are led to reflect that there is a world of animate existence and of conscious enjoyment, not perceptible by unassisted human vision. What other wonders might be disclosed had we other senses imparted to us; or were those already enjoyed rendered a thousand times more acute, we cannot even conjecture. But the more the candid mind explores the works of the Deity, the more it is constrained to feel its own ignorance, and is ready with the Psalmist to exclaim, "O Lord how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all!"

How wonderful the manner in which these animalcula are multiplied! How much more wonderful that they can to all human appearance be, lifeless dry dust, and yet on the application of water presently resume all their former life and activity. If God can condescend to raise anew the smallest portion of animate existence, how comforting the hope drawn from Revelation and confirmed by analogy that those bodies when dead shall rise again.—*Monitor Vol. 1.*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE
Parlour Magazine.

A weekly paper, devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts—the Drama—the Fashions—Tales—Essays—Biographical Sketches—the History of Woman—Works, &c. &c.—and embellished with superior Engravings—Fine Wood Cuts—Plates of the Fashions, and Music.—Price THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE PARLOUR MAGAZINE is now in the meridian of its popularity; and is inspiring hopes without a shadow, and cloudless prospects without a horizon, continue to cheer it on its way, we may reasonably anticipate for it a long day of triumph.

For general appearance, mechanical arrangement and typographical execution, it may justly assert its claims to rank among the most beautiful periodicals of the United States.

The Literary department is contributed to by many of the ablest writers in the country—men whose names, if they would give us permission to use them, would save us the trouble of circulating our claims on the public through the medium of a prospectus.

For Selections, the literary gardens of all America and half Europe are open to us; so that if we fail in this particular, the fault must be only attributed to our want of taste.

The "Fashions" shall meet with all due attention. We have made arrangements to obtain the earliest intelligence from London and Paris, in respect to the various changes, which shall be inserted as soon as received.

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE shall be occasionally embellished with beautiful engravings, upon interesting subjects, and plates of the newest fashions, plain or colored, as circumstances will permit; besides wood cuts in great variety, and a piece of original or well selected music, at least twice a month.

* * Highly finished portraits of all the great British and American Poets, from Chaucer downwards are in preparation, and will appear in the Magazine from time to time with a general critique on the author's works annexed to each; the head and review of Shakespear will be forthcoming in February and Bryant's will follow. To this paragraph we would especially call the reader's attention, as the undertaking is one of great interest, expense and labor.—The likenesses shall be taken from portraits by the best masters.

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE is printed on super-royal paper, in quarto form, and stitched in a handsome cover.

JOHN M. MOORE.

Office 67 Liberty Street, New York.

April 2, 1835.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

April, 1835.